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respective oscillating circuits of the electromagnetic terminal and of the read/write transponder rapidly decreases when a distance separating the electromagnetic transponder from the read/write terminal becomes greater than a predetermined value.

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3. (Amended) The electromagnetic transponder of claim 1, wherein a capacitive element of the parallel oscillating circuit is provided by a stray capacitance of an inductance of the parallel oscillating circuit.

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4. (Amended) The electromagnetic transponder of claim 1, wherein inductance of the parallel oscillating circuit is maximized, a capacitance of this oscillating circuit being minimized.

5. (Amended) The electromagnetic transponder of claim 1, wherein an inductance of the parallel oscillating circuit is chosen in accordance with the following relation:

$$k_{opt} = \sqrt{\frac{R_1 L_2}{R_2 L_1}},$$

where k_{opt} is a coupling coefficient providing a maximum voltage across the parallel oscillating circuit, R_1 is a series resistance of the series oscillating circuit, R_2 is an equivalent resistance of the transponder brought in parallel on inductance L_2 , and L_1 is an inductance of the series oscillating circuit.

6. (Amended) The electromagnetic transponder of claim 1, wherein the components of the parallel oscillating circuit of the transponder are sized based on an operating point at a zero distance, chosen to correspond to a coupling coefficient smaller than an optimal coupling coefficient in accordance with the following relation:

$$V_{2max}(k_{opt}) = \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_1}} \frac{V_g}{2},$$

where V_{2max} is a voltage across the parallel oscillating circuit for optimal coupling between the parallel and series oscillating circuits, R_1 is a series resistance of the series oscillating circuit, R_2

is an equivalent resistance of the transponder brought in parallel on its oscillating circuit, and V_g is an excitation voltage of the series oscillating circuit.

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7. (Amended) The electromagnetic transponder of claim 1, wherein a number of turns of an inductance of the parallel oscillating circuit of the transponder is in a range of between 5 and 15.

8. (Amended) The electromagnetic transponder of claim 1, wherein respective values of a capacitance and of an inductance of the parallel oscillating circuit range between 5 and 100 pf and between 2 and 25 μ H.

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9. (Amended) A terminal for generating an electromagnetic field adapted to cooperate with at least one transponder when said transponder enters the electromagnetic field, including a series oscillating circuit for generating the electromagnetic field, the series oscillating circuit being sized so that a coupling coefficient between the series oscillating circuit of the terminal and an oscillating circuit of the at least one transponder strongly decreases when a distance separating the at least one transponder from the terminal becomes greater than a predetermined value.

10. (Amended) The terminal of claim 9, wherein components of the series oscillating circuit are sized to fulfill operating conditions of the transponder of claim 1.

11. (Amended) The terminal of claim 10, wherein an inductance of the series oscillating circuit includes a single turn.

Please add the following new claims:

- B)
14. (New) A transponder comprising:
an oscillating circuit adapted to be excited by an external electromagnetic field when the transponder enters the electromagnetic field, the oscillating circuit including an inductance, and wherein a stray capacitance of the inductance acts as a capacitive element for the oscillating circuit.
15. (New) The transponder of claim 14, wherein components of the oscillating circuit are sized such that a coupling coefficient between the transponder and a read/write terminal that generates the electromagnetic field decreases rapidly when a distance separating the transponder from the read/write terminal becomes greater than a predetermined value.
16. (New) The transponder of claim 15, wherein the predetermined value corresponds to approximately 1 centimeter.
17. (New) A system for data transfer comprising:
a terminal including a series oscillating circuit having a first inductive element and a first capacitive element; and
a transponder including a parallel oscillating circuit having a second inductive element and a second capacitive element;
wherein the first and second inductive elements and first and second capacitive elements are sized such that a coupling coefficient between the series oscillating circuit and the parallel oscillating circuit decreases rapidly when a distance between the terminal and the transponder is less than a predetermined value.
18. (New) The system for data transfer of claim 17, wherein the second capacitive element is provided by a stray capacitance of the second inductive element.

B) 19 (New) The system for data transfer of claim 17, wherein the predetermined distance is approximately 1 centimeter.

20 (New) The system for data transfer of claim 17, wherein the first inductive element comprises a single turn.